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these conditions, would be rather more topical and more intensive than at present, leaving much repetition and detail, and particularly those subjects that will not find application later on, to be taken up by the student at his option, after leaving the school.

But to develop technical courses to the point of greatest efficiency it will not only be necessary to offer a suitable program of studies, and to perfect an organization and equipment, but instruction must come from men who are broadly trained, scholarly and cultured, who are educational experts and administrators and who have achieved success in their fields of work. To secure such men it will be necessary to offer financial consideration such as to induce them to enter the educational arena instead of devoting their time to commercial practise.

A study of the engineering college will show that everywhere, and especially in Germany, a strong reaction is taking place, and the feeling is growing, that a well-trained engineer must be a man broad in his sympathies and possessing a knowledge of people and things that shall give him place anywhere and always. The Emperor William on the occasion of the Charlottenburg celebration used these words to indicate what was, to his mind, the connection between the technical high school and the engineering college:

In the relation of the technical high schools to the other highest educational establishments, there is no opposition of interests, and no other competition than this, that each of them and every member of them for his own part, should do full justice to the claims of life and science, mindful of the words of Goethe: "Neither to be like the other, but each alike to the highest." How is this to be done? Let each be complete in itself.

Finally, in the technical college as elsewhere, the ultimate purpose of the training offered is for service. But the service rendered must be given, not with the hope of material gain only or of selfish reward.

Recent events in our own country have shown us most clearly a regrettable lack in our present social attitude. We have men—trained specialists, professional, commercial, technical—and we need more of them, but if we are to meet successfully the present state of social unrest and solve the economic, political and moral problems that confront us, these must be men of broad vision; men who realize the needs of society and are willing to assume to the full their individual and joint responsibilities. The college of engineering must do its part by broadening its purely technical character on the lines which I have attempted to indicate.

But the proper results in technical education can not be obtained without work and there will be much opposition. We must be open-minded always, definite in our purposes and willing to stand alone if in the right. What Burke says of Parliament finds application with us in America, whether it be in politics, in the religious world or in education:

Their one proper concern is the interest of the whole body politic, and the true democratic representative is not the cringing, fawning tool of the caucus or the mob, but he who rising to the full stature of political manhood, does not take orders but offers guidance. A. H. CHAMBERLAIN

THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

RECENT SANITARY LEGISLATION IN KANSAS

As an illustration of the advanced work that is being done in the interests of sanitation throughout the middle west, a report on the recent legislation, affecting the Kansas State Board of Health, may be of interest.

1. At the recent session of the legislature an amendment to the present Food and Drugs Law was passed, largely increasing the authority of the Board in making rules and regulations, and defining standards of purity and strength for quality of foods and drugs.

2. A comprehensive law was passed, providing for sanitary inspection in places where

foods and drugs are prepared, sold or offered for sale. This is in line with the recommendations of the State and National Food and Dairy Departments.

3. An amendment to the Water and Sewage Law was passed, revising the definition of sewage so as to include industrial wastes, and giving the Board of Health authority over the operation, as well as the installation of both old and new water plants and sewage systems, also, providing for investigations concerning purity of water supply and the pollution of streams.

4. A comprehensive and stringent Weights and Measures Law was passed, authorizing the inspectors of the Food and Drugs Department to be inspectors of weights and measures, and charging them to assist in the enforcement of the law.

5. There was passed what is believed to be an effective hotel inspection law, with special attention to fire escapes, sanitary conditions, cleanliness, disinfection of rooms and sanitary supervision over places where foods are prepared.

6. Four important laws were passed, looking toward tuberculosis control in the state. One of these laws requires compulsory confidential reports of all cases; another is intended to control tuberculosis in animals; another refers to spitting in public places; and a fourth appropriates \$10,000 a year for an educational campaign for the supervision and prevention of tuberculosis.

7. A law was passed revising the general health laws, pertaining to health officers, and among other things empowering the State Board of Health to remove a county health officer for neglecting, or refusing, to perform the duties of his office.

This legislation will add very much to the powers already possessed by the State Board of Health, and they will be able, to a greater extent than ever before, to contend effectively with disease.

E. H. S. BAILEY

IN OKLAHOMA

THE following is from the *Oklahoma City Times* of April 23:

Despite the fact that all the business transacted by the board of regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater in its meeting April 13 to 15, has been kept secret, the fact has leaked out that the board decided on a wholesale dismissal of instructors.

As a result of the dismissals many are declaring that the action was taken in order that firmer supporters of the Haskell state administration might be elevated to positions which carry good salaries.

It is known that ten of the instructors in the schools have received notice of their dismissals, and that the new selections of the board will soon be named for their places.

Among those who have been dismissed are:

George H. Holter, professor in chemistry, who has held his position in the school with credit for seventeen years.

O. M. Morris, professor in botany and horticulture, who is a graduate of the school, class of 1896 and who graduated in his specialties from Cornell in 1897.

E. E. Balcomb, who is in charge of the agricultural work, which the school provides for the common schools of the state. Professor Balcomb was appointed by the same board last year.

James W. Means, professor in mathematics.

R. Rosensteingel, assistant in electrical engineering.

C. Beathy, in charge of chemistry in the experiment station. He is one of the appointees of the present board.

J. F. Lawrence, instructor in mathematics.

R. P. Sauerhering, assistant in mechanical engineering.

H. S. Weatherby, assistant in chemistry.

Miss C. H. Snapp, instructor in English, one of the board's own appointees.

It is reported that the board of regents of the university has resolved to confer the degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Linebaugh, the regent, at whose request the notorious letter from the Rev. Mr. Morgan was written accusing members of the faculty of dancing and card playing. The board has passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the University of Oklahoma belongs to all the people of the state and should be conducted in such a way that the humblest citizen can not justly criticize it or any member of the faculty, and

WHEREAS, a goodly number of our citizens very